

Senate Beats Federal Rail Ownership

Indefinite Supervision Is Defeated by Sixty-one to Ten

Rate Fixing To Be Decided To-day

House Is Expected to Take Final Action Next Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Chambers of government ownership lost by a overwhelming vote in the Senate today their fight for indefinite control of the railroads after the war. An amendment to the Administration railroad bill offered by Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, and providing that government control should continue until Congress otherwise ordered, was defeated, 61 to 10.

Determined contests over disputed sections upset plans for passing the bill to-day in both houses of Congress, but the Senate disposed of all important amendments and will reach final vote to-morrow. Discussion was continued in the House, where, under an agreement to close general debate at 6 o'clock to-morrow night, the leaders expect to pass the measure early next week.

Senate debate was limited after 2 o'clock to-day to ten minutes, and to-morrow it proceeds under a five-minute rule. The first test of strength upon the efforts of the so-called radicals to amend the compromise draft brought out by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee came on an amendment by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, designed to reduce by about \$173,000,000 compensation to be paid the railroads. It was beaten, 52 to 23. In effect, Senator Cummins proposed that government compensation to the railroads should cover only normal dividends paid during the last three years and that earnings above dividends should be retained.

Vote for Indefinite Control

The ten Senators supporting the proposal to reinstate the original Administration provision for indefinite government operation were:

Democrats: Ashurst, Johnson, of South Dakota; Kirby and Phelan, of California; Jones, Washington; Kenyon, Norris and Poinsett.

The vote was recorded as decisive, Senator Johnson, of California, who led advocates of government ownership, said to-night that he did not expect to meet his effort.

Senators supporting the Cummins amendment were:

Democrats: Ashurst, Gore, Hardwick, Henderson, Hitchcock, Hollis, Johnson, of South Dakota; Kendrick, King, Kirby, Reed, Thomas, Trammell, and Vandenberg.

Republicans: Cummins, Gronna, Johnson, of California; Jones, of Washington; Kenyon, McNary, Norris, Sutherland, and Townsend.

An amendment by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, to eliminate a provision granting carriers an additional allowance, aggregating about \$6,500,000 annually for more than 100,000 miles of track last year, was adopted, 44 to 24.

On a vote the Senate rejected Senator Cummins' amendment to place government control after the war in a board of 30 members. Mr. Cummins said he would seek a record vote on the proposal to-morrow.

An amendment offered by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and adopted, provided that the new law shall not interfere with state taxation of railroads.

To Discuss Rate Fixing

In the final contest to-morrow, in the Senate, the provision allowing the President to initiate rates, subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is expected to be the principal controversy. Late to-day, Senator Poinsett introduced an amendment providing that the commission's authority shall not be interfered with except that the President, if necessary, may supersede the commission's orders.

Railroads Confessed Inability

The railroads, Senator Lewis declared, confessed their inability to meet the situation, and by surrendering to the government admitted that the one power capable to carry on the work under the existing conditions was the government itself.

"The government now conducts the roads and directs them as the proof of its power and ability to do so," he asserted. "Private ownership of railroads failed us for the purpose of sending supplies to ships or for transport of soldiers for foreign service. What would be the calamity under private ownership if enemies were at our gates and in possession of our country?"

He announced that the United States is a government and shall assume governmental responsibility in protecting all public agencies of human welfare from being a monopoly of private pillage."

Conservatives' Proposal for System of Plural Voting Is Substituted

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The franchise committee of the lower house of the Prussian Diet has accepted by a vote of 20 to 15 the Conservatives' substitute proposal for a system of plural voting and representation based on professions and guilds, according to a Berlin telegram to-day.

Consequently the government's proposal, which provided for equal suffrage, was declared "disposed of."

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Be on Fifth Avenue To-day

To-day New York will see her own, rifle on shoulder, in the olive drab, belted for war. At 1:30 this afternoon, Fifth Avenue, that heard the shuffle of their untrained feet as they marched away last fall, wavering, uncouth lines of civilians, will sound to the tramp of 20,000 army shoes straggling along in the route step. Instead of the half-abashed youngsters who straggled away to camp a few months ago the city will see men transformed. She will see them, not as individuals, but as firm ranks of fighting men—part of the First National Army.

This will probably be the last parade of these men until they have been "over there" and are home for good.

Only One Line Will Run Fast Trains to West

McAdoo Orders Big Eastern Lines to Cut Competition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Fast passenger train competition between New York and Chicago, Chicago and St. Louis, Washington and Southern points and other important passenger terminals will be eliminated soon, the railroad administration announced to-day. Certain roads will be selected for

Aero Hangars Planned Atop New Hotel

Roof of Commodore Will Be Landing Place for Planes

The Hotel Commodore, which is being built at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, will be prepared soon after it opens its doors, late this year, to furnish accommodations for man and plane. The hotel is to consist of a twelve-story building at 223

Record Unknown to State Department

He Is Now on Way to Berne—He Edited "War," Peace Propaganda Paper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Brent Dow Allinson, associate editor of "War," pacifist, and forerunner of defeat for the American forces abroad, to-night is en route to Berne, Switzerland, to fill a berth in the American Legation in that storm centre of diplomatic effort among the warring nations.

But the appointment conferring this post on him will be withdrawn just as soon as he can be reached by the State

Disloyalist Sent By U.S. to Berne To Be Recalled

B. D. Allinson, Who Predicted Our Defeat, Must Answer Draft He Defied

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Food Crisis In Next 60 Days, Says Hoover

Demands Drastic Embargoes at Once to Clear Railroads

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Only immediate and drastic embargoes to clear the rails for the movement of food to interior terminals and the seaboard can now save the food situation, both with regard to feeding our Allies and the people of our Eastern cities, Food Administrator Hoover declared to-night.

"The next sixty days will be the most critical period in our food history," Mr. Hoover stated. Two inevitable consequences of continued delay in moving food from the producing areas to interior markets and the seaboard terminals are predicted by the Food Administrator:

1. Exhaustion of food reserves in the large consuming centres, with resulting local food famines.
2. Crippling of Allied arms through the failure of the United States to make good its food promises to the Allies.

The railroad administration is not solely to blame for the existing transportation chaos, officials of the food administration point out. During January insuperable difficulties were encountered in moving all classes of freight. However, during the last three weeks the railroad administration, it is alleged, has failed to appraise food transport needs in their full seriousness, with the result that the necessary drastic freight and passenger embargo policies advocated by the food administration have been rejected.

Reserve Centres Nearly Depleted

Aid to Allies Also Menaced, Administrator Now Declares

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Corn Supply Menaced

"Furthermore, this year we have the largest percentage of soft corn in many years, and though we have a record crop of corn, a considerable portion of the soft corn will be lost by spoiling unless it can be moved in the next sixty days to the drying terminals. The least amount of grain that must be loaded for the next sixty days is 8,000,000 bushels per day, and we have not yet attained that. Less than this will solve neither the Allied nor our domestic situation."

Exposed By The Tribune

The youthful pacifist's dismissal followed swiftly upon disclosure by The Tribune of his opposition to the draft, his association with "War," and the propaganda he had been carrying on in the interest of conscientious objectors, among whom he classed himself.

Equal Suffrage Plan In Prussia Dropped

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Refuses to Let Philipp Name Lenroot Senator

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21.—Governor Philipp's bill empowering him to appoint a United States Senator to fill the vacancy created by the death of Paul O. Husting was defeated in the State Senate to-day, 27 to 3. In a message to the Legislature read last Tuesday the Governor announced that Representative Irvine L. Lenroot was his choice for the Senatorial seat.

The Otto resolution calling for a special election in April to fill Senator Husting's place was defeated in the Senate, although the Assembly passed it. The Assembly also passed the Donnelly amendment, but without the Donnelly amendment, the Governor would have been forced to name a Senator.

In addition, we organized a state militia and turned it over to the government.

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45 German Warships Moving On Reval; Armies Advance; Trotzky Is Ready to Resign

Austrian Socialists Demand Peace

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 21.—The Austrian Socialists have convoked mass meetings to support their demand that direct peace negotiations shall be opened with the United States.

The Austrian Emperor has warned the leaders of the different Parliamentary parties that he will prorogue the Reichsrath and govern the country by absolute methods if a majority is not secured for the provisional budget.

Czech protests are loud against the advance of the German troops in Russia.

The Poles are extremely dissatisfied with the Austrian government, and demand that the Ukrainian frontier shall be fixed at the River Bug and that Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, shall be dismissed.

Drive Begun to Wipe Out Dissension in the Nation

National Service Congress Pleds for United Nation; Taft Warns Against German Peace

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—William T. Taft, Governor Frank O. Lowden, S. Stanwood Menken and hundreds of the delegates representing every state in the Union, to-day opened a national movement to make every American citizen an active war supporter and eliminate dissensions at the first sessions of the Congress of National Service held under the auspices of the National Security League.

"The time is coming, and we might as well prepare to face it," declared former President Taft, "when the seeds of discontent will be sown, when we meet disaster, when with hellish malignity the Germans will suggest for fools among us a trap of inconclusive peace. We must have our people educated to stand up against that and teach the Germans that a moral people like us will die sooner than give up our high ideals. We ask no territory, no money, no indemnity, no additional power. We are fighting for humanity, for the most sacred cause since history began."

Governor Lowden sounded a cry for universal service that would call for at least one year's intensive training by every able-bodied young man in the country.

Get Together Drive

Mr. Menken, president of the National Security League, outlined the purpose of the "get-together" drive began by the league. He urged a particularly stern warfare on seditionists.

In his letter regretting his inability through illness to be present at the congress, Mr. Root said:

"Let us be warned by poor Russia's present position. The Bolsheviks were very eloquent about peace, 'without annexations or indemnities,' and they filled the minds of Russian soldiers and workmen with the idea of such an extent that they stopped fighting and making munitions, but when they got to Brest-Litovsk they found what the leaders probably knew all along—that Germany had no intention of making any such peace."

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